

and values. And, as we prepare for the challenges of a new millennium, these time-honored principles must remain an important part of our children's education. Far more than the accumulation of facts and figures, a well-rounded education that will serve our children throughout their lives must also include the wisdom and insights of past generations. Family members, teachers, administrators, and neighbors should share their experiences and ideals with young people to help them develop into mature, confident, and responsible adults.

An esteemed scholar and inspired religious leader, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, devoted his life to empowering young people through education. His belief in the importance of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment led him to establish more than 2,000 educational and social institutions around the world. Promoting faith, family, and community, his work enriched our society and helped to lay the foundation for our continued progress.

On this day and throughout the year, let us rededicate ourselves to the ideals of education and sharing that were championed by Rabbi Schneerson and are embraced by compassionate leaders across our country. As our society continues to change and evolve, let us work with keen minds and warm hearts to forge a future of peace and prosperity for all our children.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 28, 1999, as Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A. I invite Government officials, educators, volunteers, and all of the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities, programs, and ceremonies.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., March 29, 1999]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on March 30.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the Report on the Strategic Concept of NATO

March 25, 1999

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with Condition (1)(D) of the resolution of advice and consent to the ratification of the Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, adopted by the United States Senate on April 30, 1998, I transmit herewith the attached unclassified report to the Congress on the Strategic Concept of NATO.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Executive Order 13115— Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Missions of the United States Coast Guard

March 25, 1999

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) The Interagency Task Force on the Roles and Missions of the United States Coast Guard is established.

(b) The Task Force shall be composed of one representative from the:

- (1) Department of State;
- (2) Department of Defense;
- (3) Department of Justice;
- (4) Department of Commerce;
- (5) Department of Labor;
- (6) Department of Transportation;
- (7) Environmental Protection Agency;
- (8) Office of Management and Budget;
- (9) National Security Council;
- (10) Council on Environmental Quality;
- (11) Office of Cabinet Affairs;
- (12) National Economic Council;

- (13) Domestic Policy Council; and
- (14) United States Coast Guard.

The Secretary of Transportation shall select from among the Task Force members a Chair and Vice Chair for the Task Force.

(c) The members of the Task Force shall be officials or employees of the Federal Government.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Task Force shall report to the President through the Secretary of Transportation, and shall provide advice and recommendations regarding the appropriate roles and missions for the United States Coast Guard through the Year 2020. While the Task Force will comprehensively review all Coast Guard roles and missions, it will give special attention to the deepwater missions, which are those that generally occur beyond 50 nautical miles from U.S. shores.

(b) The Chair shall consult with the Secretary of Transportation, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and, as appropriate, other heads of departments and agencies. The Chair may invite experts to submit information to the Task Force and hold field briefings or visits.

(c) The Chair may acquire services or form teams to carry out the functions of the Task Force. The Task Force and/or the Task Force staff may travel as necessary to carry out the Task Force's functions.

Sec. 3. Methodology. (a) The Task Force will seek to identify and distinguish which Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions might be added or enhanced; might be maintained at current levels of performance; or might be reduced, eliminated, or moved to other private organizations or Government agencies. The Task Force also will consider whether current Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions might be better performed by private organizations (by contract or otherwise), public authorities, local or State governments, or other Federal agencies. The Task Force will provide explicit reasons for its recommendations.

(b) The Task Force will establish explicit criteria for screening roles, missions, and functions to determine how and by whom they would be best performed.

(c) For those roles, missions, and functions that the Task Force recommends be per-

formed by the Coast Guard, the Task Force will advise as to how they might be performed most effectively and efficiently.

(d) The Task Force will consider the impact on Coast Guard roles, missions, and functions of future prospects in various areas, including technology, demographics, the law of the sea, marine pollution, and national security.

(e) The Task Force shall review each of the Coast Guard's law enforcement and national security missions and functions according to the methodology described in this section. However, in conducting that review, the Task Force shall assume that the Coast Guard will remain a law enforcement agency and an armed force of the United States.

Sec. 4. Administration. (a) The heads of executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Task Force such information with respect to the roles and missions of the Coast Guard as it may require to carry out its functions.

(b) The Coast Guard shall support the Task Force administratively and financially.

(c) The Secretary of Transportation shall appoint a Staff Director for the Task Force.

(d) Assigned staff shall possess a balanced and broad base of experience to include persons of experience in national security, military operations, foreign and domestic policy, international affairs, economic policy, environmental protection, and law enforcement. Staff members may include military members on active duty, Reserve members of any component, and Federal civilian employees.

Sec. 5. General. (a) The Task Force shall exist for a period of 6 months from its first meeting unless extended by the Secretary of Transportation and, at the conclusion, submit a written report as discussed in section 2 of this order.

(b) The recommendations of the Task Force will be considered in determining the appropriate level of investment in the Coast Guard's Deepwater Capability Replacement Project, a system of cutters and aircraft with an integrated command, control, communications, and sensor infrastructure. The Task Force may provide an interim report

for use in preparation of the Federal budget for Fiscal Year 2001.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
March 25, 1999.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., March 29, 1999]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 26, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on March 30.

Memorandum on a Military Drawdown for Jordan

March 25, 1999

Presidential Determination No. 99-18

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Military Drawdown for Jordan

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Title III of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as enacted in Public Law 105-277 ("Title III"), I hereby direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of \$25 million for Jordan consistent with the authority provided under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" in Title III for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

NOTE: This message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 26.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Decision To Send Certain United States Forces to Macedonia

March 25, 1999

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

This is a report under section 8115 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-262), to inform you of my decision to send certain U.S. forces to Macedonia to enhance force protection for U.S. and other NATO forces in that nation, to support U.S. and NATO military activities in the region, to deter attacks on U.S. and NATO forces already in Macedonia, and to assist in preparing for a possible NATO peace implementation force in Kosovo. Over the past several weeks, non-U.S. NATO countries began a consensual deployment of national forces to Macedonia to prepare to implement a peace agreement in Kosovo, should one be signed. Approximately 10,000 non-U.S. NATO forces are now deployed to Macedonia and have been placed under NATO's operational control.

As you know, the mandate for the U.N. Preventive Deployment (UNPREDEP) expired on February 28, 1999. Approximately 400 U.S. personnel are currently stationed in Macedonia in Task Force Able Sentry (TFAS). We expect that some elements of these forces will redeploy out of the area and that others, together with certain of the enabling forces described below, will continue to maintain the current TFAS infrastructure and will begin to prepare Camp Able Sentry as a potential staging area in Macedonia for a U.S. contribution to a NATO-led implementation force in Kosovo, if it is decided to provide one. Operational control of these forces for force protection purposes only has been transferred to NATO, as has been the case for the forces of certain other nations whose forces are participating in UNPREDEP.

NATO, during the past month, decided to deploy elements of the Allied Rapid Reaction Corps Headquarters (ARRC HQ) Rear Command Post to provide a command element in Macedonia and to ensure that there will be unity of command and a single NATO commander on the ground who will be in